

Relations between Distorted and Original Angles in STR

Florentin Smarandache

Arts and Science Division, University of New Mexico, 705 Gurley Ave., Gallup, NM 87301, USA. E-mail: smarand@unm.edu

Using the Oblique-Length Contraction Factor, which is a generalization of Lorentz Contraction Factor, one shows several trigonometric relations between distorted and original angles of a moving object lengths in the Special Theory of Relativity.

1 Introduction

The lengths at oblique angle to the motion are contracted with the Oblique-Length Contraction Factor $OC(\nu, \theta)$, defined as [1-2]:

$$OC(\nu, \theta) = \sqrt{C(\nu)^2 \cos^2 \theta + \sin^2 \theta} \quad (1)$$

where $C(\nu)$ is just Lorentz Factor:

$$C(\nu) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\nu^2}{c^2}} \in [0, 1] \text{ for } \nu \in [0, c]. \quad (2)$$

Of course

$$0 \leq OC(\nu, \theta) \leq 1. \quad (3)$$

The Oblique-Length Contraction Factor is a generalization of Lorentz Contractor $C(\nu)$, because: when $\theta = 0$, or the length is moving along the motion direction, then $OC(\nu, 0) = C(\nu)$. Similarly

$$OC(\nu, \pi) = OC(\nu, 2\pi) = C(\nu). \quad (4)$$

Also, if $\theta = \pi/2$, or the length is perpendicular on the motion direction, then $OC(\nu, \pi/2) = 1$, i.e. no contraction occurs. Similarly $OC(\nu, \frac{3\pi}{2}) = 1$.

2 Tangential relations between distorted acute angles vs. original acute angles of a right triangle

Let's consider a right triangle with one of its legs along the motion direction (Fig. 1).

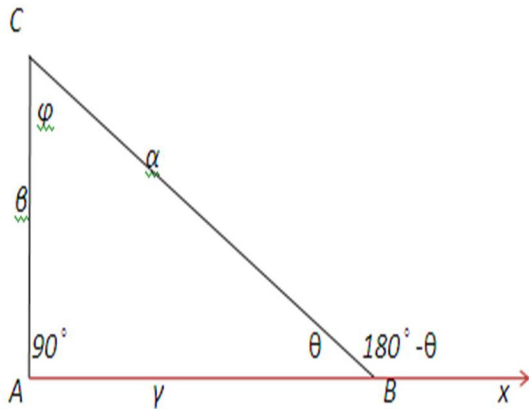


Fig. 1:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \quad (5)$$

$$\tan(180^\circ - \theta) = -\tan \theta = -\frac{\beta}{\gamma} \quad (6)$$

After contraction of the side AB (and consequently contraction of the oblique side BC) one gets (Fig. 2):

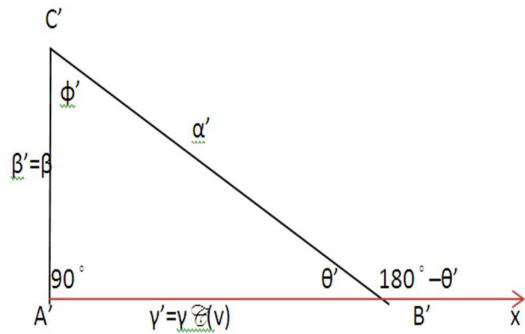


Fig. 2:

$$\tan(180^\circ - \theta') = -\tan \theta' = -\frac{\beta'}{\gamma'} = -\frac{\beta}{\gamma C(\nu)}. \quad (7)$$

Then:

$$\frac{\tan(180^\circ - \theta')}{\tan(180^\circ - \theta)} = \frac{-\frac{\beta}{\gamma C(\nu)}}{-\frac{\beta}{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{C(\nu)}. \quad (8)$$

Therefore

$$\tan(\pi - \theta') = -\frac{\tan(\pi - \theta)}{C(\nu)} \quad (9)$$

and consequently

$$\tan(\theta') = \frac{\tan(\theta)}{C(\nu)} \quad (10)$$

or

$$\tan(B') = \frac{\tan(B)}{C(\nu)} \quad (11)$$

which is the Angle Distortion Equation, where θ is the angle formed by a side travelling along the motion direction and another side which is oblique on the motion direction.

The angle θ is increased (i.e. $\theta' > \theta$).

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{\gamma}{\beta} \quad \text{and} \quad \tan \varphi' = \frac{\gamma'}{\beta'} = \frac{\gamma C(v)}{\beta} \quad (12)$$

whence:

$$\frac{\tan \varphi'}{\tan \varphi} = \frac{\frac{\gamma C(v)}{\beta}}{\frac{\gamma}{\beta}} = C(v). \quad (13)$$

So we get the following Angle Distortion Equation:

$$\tan \varphi' = \tan \varphi \cdot C(v) \quad (14)$$

or

$$\tan C' = \tan C \cdot C(v) \quad (15) \quad \text{and similarly}$$

where φ is the angle formed by one side which is perpendicular on the motion direction and the other one is oblique to the motion direction.

The angle φ is decreased (i.e. $\varphi' < \varphi$). If the traveling right triangle is oriented the opposite way (Fig. 3)

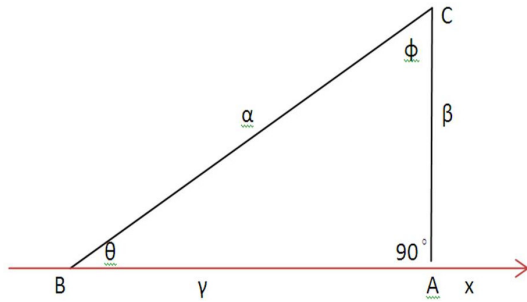


Fig. 3:

$$\tan \theta = \frac{\beta}{\gamma} \quad \text{and} \quad \tan \varphi = \frac{\gamma}{\beta}. \quad (16)$$

Similarly, after contraction of side AB (and consequently contraction of the oblique side BC) one gets (Fig. 4)

$$\tan \theta' = \frac{\beta'}{\gamma'} = \frac{\beta}{\gamma C(v)} \quad (17)$$

and

$$\tan \varphi' = \frac{\gamma'}{\beta'} = \frac{\gamma C(v)}{\beta} \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{\tan \theta'}{\tan \theta} = \frac{\frac{\beta}{\gamma C(v)}}{\frac{\beta}{\gamma}} = \frac{1}{C(v)} \quad (19)$$

or

$$\tan \theta' = \frac{\tan \theta}{C(v)} \quad (20)$$

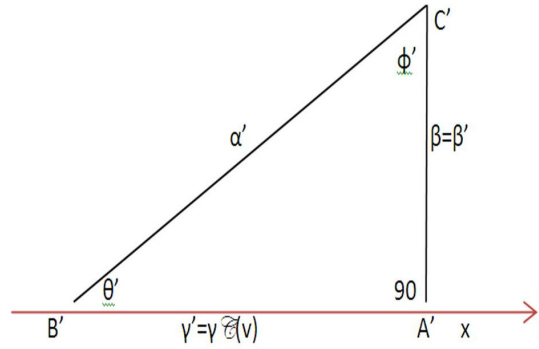


Fig. 4:

$$\frac{\tan \varphi'}{\tan \varphi} = \frac{\frac{\gamma C(v)}{\beta}}{\frac{\gamma}{\beta}} = C(v) \quad (21)$$

or

$$\tan \varphi' = \tan \varphi \cdot C(v). \quad (22)$$

Therefore one got the same Angle Distortion Equations for a right triangle traveling with one of its legs along the motion direction.

3 Tangential relations between distorted angles vs. original angles of a general triangle

Let's suppose a general triangle $\triangle ABC$ is travelling at speed v along the side BC as in Fig. 5.

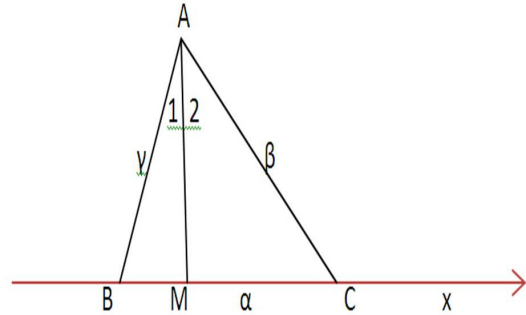


Fig. 5:

The height remains not contracted: $AM \equiv A'M'$. We can split this figure into two traveling right sub-triangles as in Fig. 6.

In the right triangles $\triangle A'M'B'$ and respectively $\triangle A'M'C'$ one has

$$\tan B' = \frac{\tan B}{C(v)} \quad \text{and} \quad \tan C' = \frac{\tan C}{C(v)}. \quad (23)$$

Also

$$\tan A'_1 = \tan A_1 C(v) \quad \text{and} \quad \tan A'_2 = \tan A_2 C(v). \quad (24)$$

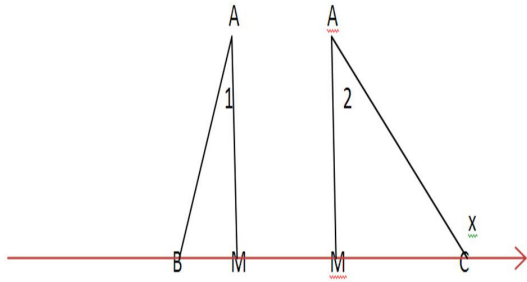


Fig. 6:

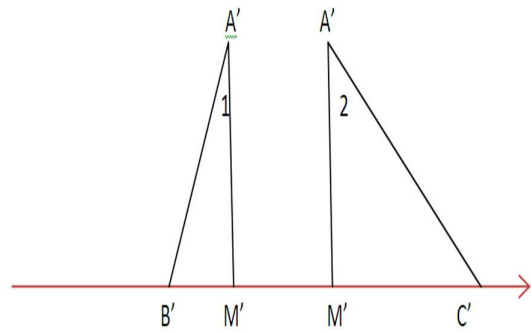


Fig. 8:

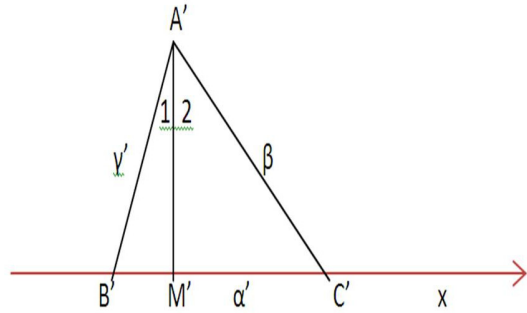


Fig. 7:

But

$$\begin{aligned}
 \tan A' &= \tan(A'_1 + A'_2) = \frac{\tan A'_1 + \tan A'_2}{1 - \tan A'_1 \tan A'_2} \\
 &= \frac{\tan A_1 C(\nu) + \tan A_2 C(\nu)}{1 - \tan A_1 C(\nu) \tan A_2 C(\nu)} \\
 &= C(\nu) \cdot \frac{\tan A_1 + \tan A_2}{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2 C(\nu)^2} \\
 &= C(\nu) \cdot \frac{\tan A_1 + \tan A_2}{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2} \cdot \frac{(1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2)}{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2 C(\nu)^2} \\
 &= C(\nu) \cdot \frac{\tan(A_1 + A_2)}{1} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2}{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2 C(\nu)^2}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\tan A' = C(\nu) \cdot \tan(A) \cdot \frac{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2}{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2 C(\nu)^2}. \quad (25)$$

We got

$$\tan A' = \tan(A) \cdot C(\nu) \cdot \frac{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2}{1 - \tan A_1 \tan A_2 C(\nu)^2} \quad (26)$$

Similarly we can split this Fig. 7 into two traveling right sub-triangles as in Fig. 8.

4 Other relations between the distorted angles and the original angles

1. Another relation uses the Law of Sine in the triangles $\triangle ABC$ and respectively $\triangle A'B'C'$:

$$\frac{\alpha}{\sin A} = \frac{\beta}{\sin B} = \frac{\gamma}{\sin C} \quad (27)$$

$$\frac{\alpha'}{\sin A'} = \frac{\beta'}{\sin B'} = \frac{\gamma'}{\sin C'}. \quad (28)$$

After substituting

$$\alpha' = \alpha C(\nu) \quad (29)$$

$$\beta' = \beta \theta C(\nu, C) \quad (30)$$

$$\gamma' = \gamma \theta C(\nu, B) \quad (31)$$

into the second relation one gets:

$$\frac{\alpha C(\nu)}{\sin A'} = \frac{\beta \theta C(\nu, C)}{\sin B'} = \frac{\gamma \theta C(\nu, B)}{\sin C'}. \quad (32)$$

Then we divide term by term the previous equalities:

$$\frac{\frac{\alpha}{\sin A}}{\frac{\alpha C(\nu)}{\sin A'}} = \frac{\frac{\beta}{\sin B}}{\frac{\beta \theta C(\nu, C)}{\sin B'}} = \frac{\frac{\gamma}{\sin C}}{\frac{\gamma \theta C(\nu, B)}{\sin C'}} \quad (33)$$

whence one has:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\sin A'}{\sin A \cdot C(\nu)} &= \frac{\sin B'}{\sin B \cdot \theta C(\nu, C)} \\
 &= \frac{\sin C'}{\sin C \cdot \theta C(\nu, B)}.
 \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

2. Another way:

$$A' = 180^\circ - (B' + C') \quad \text{and} \quad A = 180^\circ - (B + C) \quad (35)$$

$$\tan A' = \tan[180^\circ - (B' + C')] = -\tan(B' + C')$$

$$= -\frac{\tan B' + \tan C'}{1 - \tan B' \cdot \tan C'}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= -\frac{\frac{\tan B}{C(v)} + \frac{\tan C}{C(v)}}{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C / C(v)^2} \\
&= -\frac{1}{C(v)} \cdot \frac{\tan B + \tan C}{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C / C(v)^2} \\
&= -\frac{\tan(B + C)}{C(v)} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan B \tan C}{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C / C(v)^2} \\
&= -\frac{-\tan[180^\circ - (B + C)]}{C(v)} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C}{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C / C(v)^2} \\
&= \frac{\tan A}{C(v)} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C}{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C / C(v)^2}.
\end{aligned}$$

We got

$$\tan A' = \frac{\tan A}{C(v)} \cdot \frac{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C}{1 - \tan B \cdot \tan C / C(v)^2}. \quad (36)$$

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